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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

6 JOSEPH L. MIZZONI,

7 Plaintiff,

8 v.

9 STATE OF NEVADA, *et al.*,

10 Defendants.  
11

Case No. 3:15-cv-00499-MMD-WGC

**ORDER**

Re: ECF No. 119

12 Defendants have filed a Motion for Leave to File Under Seal Exhibits H and I Under Seal.  
13 (ECF No. 119.) Exhibits H and I are filed in support of their motion for summary judgment, and  
14 contain portions of both Plaintiff's and defendant C. Smith's medical records. Plaintiff did not file  
15 a response.

16 "Historically, courts have recognized a general right to inspect and copy public records and  
17 documents, including judicial records and documents." *See Kamakana v. City and County of*  
18 *Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).  
19 "Throughout our history, the open courtroom has been a fundamental feature of the American  
20 judicial system. Basic principles have emerged to guide judicial discretion respecting public access  
21 to judicial proceedings. These principles apply as well to the determination of whether to permit  
22 access to information contained in court documents because court records often provide important,  
23 sometimes the only, bases or explanations for a court's decision.'" *Oliner v. Kontrabecki*, 745 F.3d  
24 1024, 1025 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. v. F.T.C.*, 710 F.2d 1165,  
25 1177 (6th Cir. 1983)).

26 Documents that have been traditionally kept secret, including grand jury transcripts and  
27 warrant materials in a pre-indictment investigation, come within an exception to the general right  
28 of public access. *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178. Otherwise, "a strong presumption in favor of

1 access is the starting point.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). “The presumption  
2 of access is ‘based on the need for federal courts, although independent—indeed, particularly  
3 because they are independent—to have a measure of accountability and for the public to have  
4 confidence in the administration of justice.’” *Center for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Group, LLC*, 809  
5 F.3d 1092, 1096 (9th Cir. 2016), *cert. denied*, 137 S.Ct. 38 (Oct. 3, 2016) (quoting *United States*  
6 *v. Amodeo (Amodeo II)*, 71 F.3d 1044, 1048 (2nd Cir. 1995); *Valley Broad Co. v. U.S. Dist. Court-*  
7 *D. Nev.*, 798 F.2d 1289, 1294 (9th Cir. 1986)).

8       There are two possible standards a party must address when it seeks to file a document  
9 under seal: the compelling reasons standard or the good cause standard. *See Center for Auto Safety*,  
10 809 F.3d at 1096-97. Under the compelling reasons standard, “a court may seal records only when  
11 it finds ‘a compelling reason and articulate[s] the factual basis for its ruling, without relying on  
12 hypothesis or conjecture.” *Id.* (quoting *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179). “The court must then  
13 ‘conscientiously balance[ ] the competing interests of the public and the party who seeks to keep  
14 certain judicial records secret.” *Id.* “What constitutes a ‘compelling reason’ is ‘best left to the  
15 sound discretion of the trial court.’” *Id.* (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Comm., Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 599  
16 (1978)). “Examples include when a court record might be used to ‘gratify private spite or promote  
17 public scandal,’ to circulate ‘libelous’ statements, or ‘as sources of business information that might  
18 harm a litigant’s competitive standing.’” *Id.* (quoting *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598-99).

19       *Center for Auto Safety* described the good cause standard, on the other hand, as the  
20 exception to public access that had been applied to “sealed materials attached to a discovery motion  
21 unrelated to the merits of a case.” *Id.* (citing *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*,  
22 307 F.3d 1206, 1213-14 (9th Cir. 2002)). “The ‘good cause language comes from Rule 26(c)(1),  
23 which governs the issuance of protective orders in the discovery process: ‘The court may, for good  
24 cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or  
25 undue burden or expense.’” *Id.* (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)).

26       The Ninth Circuit has clarified that the key in determining which standard to apply in  
27 assessing a motion for leave to file a document under seal is whether the documents proposed for  
28 sealing accompany a motion that is “more than tangentially related to the merits of a case.” *Center*

1 *for Auto Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1101. If that is the case, the compelling reasons standard is applied. If  
2 not, the good cause standard is applied.

3 Here, Defendants seek to file exhibits under seal in connection with their motion for  
4 summary judgment which is unquestionably “more than tangentially related to the merits of a  
5 case.” Therefore, the compelling reasons standard applies.

6 This court, and others within the Ninth Circuit, have recognized that the need to protect  
7 medical privacy qualifies as a “compelling reason” for sealing records. *See, e.g., San Ramon*  
8 *Regional Med. Ctr., Inc. v. Principal Life Ins. Co.*, 2011 WL89931, at \*n.1 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 10,  
9 2011); *Abbey v. Hawaii Employers Mut. Ins. Co.*, 2010 WL4715793, at \* 1-2 (D. HI. Nov. 15,  
10 2010); *G. v. Hawaii*, 2010 WL 267483, at \*1-2 (D.HI. June 25, 2010); *Wilkins v. Ahern*, 2010  
11 WL3755654 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2010); *Lombardi v. TriWest Healthcare Alliance Corp.*, 2009  
12 WL 1212170, at \* 1 (D.Ariz. May 4, 2009). This is because a person’s medical records contain  
13 sensitive and private information about their health. While a plaintiff puts certain aspects of his  
14 medical condition at issue when he files an action alleging deliberate indifference to a serious  
15 medical need under the Eighth Amendment, that does not mean that the entirety of his medical  
16 records filed in connection with a motion (which frequently contain records that pertain to  
17 unrelated medical information) need be unnecessarily broadcast to the public. In other words, the  
18 plaintiff’s interest in keeping his sensitive health information confidential outweighs the public’s  
19 need for direct access to the medical records.

20 Here, the referenced exhibits contain both Plaintiff’s and defendant C. Smith’s sensitive  
21 health information. Balancing the need for the public’s access to information regarding Plaintiff’s  
22 and C. Smith’s medical history, treatment, and condition against the need to maintain the  
23 confidentiality of Plaintiff’s and C. Smith’s medical records weighs in favor of sealing these  
24 exhibits. Therefore, Defendants’ motion (ECF No. 119) is **GRANTED**.

25 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

26 DATED: March 12, 2018.

27 

28 WILLIAM G. COBB  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE